



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

XII. — *Compound Adjectives in Early Latin Poetry*

BY DR. CORNELIA C. COULTER

VASSAR COLLEGE

IN the Golden Age of Latin we find the perfection of style, the flawless expression of the writer's thought. We find, too, certain well-recognized types of literature, separated from one another by clear and definite lines. Between the *nugae* and the longer poems of Catullus, for instance, or the letters and the formal prose of Cicero, there are differences of vocabulary and sentence structure which even an uncritical reader may observe. But this perfection and this differentiation were reached only after an evolution covering several hundred years. The first crude attempts at composition must have been very close to the ordinary speech of the day; but, as time went on, different writers consciously shaped the language to their own ends, choosing from the vocabulary of the people around them, echoing — or avoiding — the phrasing of their predecessors, and inventing words or turns of expression to suit the matter which they wished to present.

The history of the development of Latin style has never been written in full,¹ and cannot be written until much detailed work has been done in many fields. One of the fields is diction; and it is to a limited section of this field that the present study is devoted. This paper attempts an examination of the compound adjectives in Latin poetry from the earliest times to the beginning of the Ciceronian Age (81 B.C.) — their form, their meaning, and their range of use. Cicero's own poetry is excluded from the discussion, even though some of it undoubtedly falls before the year 81; and like-

¹ Norden's *Antike Kunstprosa* (Leipzig, 1898) gives an admirable discussion of the development of artistic prose in both Greek and Latin. Ribbeck's *Römische Tragödie* (Leipzig, 1875) and *Römische Dichtung* (Stuttgart², 1894) and H. de la Ville de Mirmont's *Études sur l'ancienne poésie latine* (Paris, 1903) contain valuable observations on the work of different authors, but do not attempt a historical treatment of style.

wise the work of Marcus Varro, Publilius Syrus, Decimus Laberius, Cornificius, Bibaculus, and Egnatius.

The paper deals only with compounds made from two independent roots, disregarding those formed with prepositional and inseparable prefixes.² No account is taken of numerals (e.g. *quinusvicenarius*, Plaut. *Ps.* 303), nor of adjectives like *morologus* (Plaut. *Pers.* 49, *Ps.* 1264) and *monogrammus* (Lucil. 59 Marx), which are merely transliterated from the Greek. *Benedictum* and *maledictum*, *benefactum* and *malefactum*,³ are excluded. On the other hand, the discussion includes substantive uses of recognized adjectives like *duplus* and *veneficus*, and substantives like *sonipes*, *Cortinipotens*, and *flabellifera*, which are similar in formation to a large number of adjectives.⁴

The 240 words which make up the list show great variety of form and composition.⁵ The same word may have two or three different endings, with no apparent distinction in meaning (*benevolens*, *benevolus*; *bisulcis*, *bisulcus*; *laetificans*, *laetificus*; *maledicax*, *maledicens*, *maledicus*; *malevolens*, *malevolus*; *quadrupedans*, *quadrupedus*, *quadrupes*; *unanimans*, *unianimus*; *velivolans*, *velivolus*); or the two elements

² Compounds of *semi-*, *sim-*, and *tri-* (= *ter*) are, however, included, and also compounds of the obsolete *-fendo* and *-imus*.

³ Listed as adjectives used substantively in the appendix to N. Helwich's monograph on the adjectives of Plautus (*Nabljud'nija nad imjendmi prilagdetelnymi u Plavta* St. Petersburg, 1893). *Perenniservus*, which Helwich includes with the same note, is also omitted from the present discussion.

⁴ An alphabetical list is given at the close of the article. Plautus is cited from the text of Goetz and Schoell (ed. min., 1892-1896), Terence from that of Dziatzko (1884), Lucilius from Marx's edition (1904), the *Annals* of Ennius from the edition of Vahlen (1903), other dramatic poetry from Ribbeck, *Scaen. Rom. poesis frag.*³ (1897-98), and other non-dramatic poetry (referred to as *Carm.*) from Baehrens, *Frag. poet. Rom.* (1886). A * indicates an apparent ἀπαξ εἰρημένον, ? a doubtful reading, [] suspected authorship. Substantive uses, masculine, feminine, or neuter, are marked s., s. m., etc. Comp. is comparative, sup. superlative.

⁵ Cf. Fr. Stolz, *Die lat. Nominalkomposition in formaler Hinsicht*, Innsbruck, 1877; *Hist. Gram. d. lat. Sprache* (Leipzig, 1894), 1, pp. 366-433. I have been unable to obtain the dissertations by Deipser (*Über d. Bildung und Bedeutung d. lat. Adjective auf -fer u. -ger*, Bromberg, 1886), and Skutsch (*De nominum Lat. compositione quæst. select.*, Bonn, 1888), which are cited by Stolz in the latter work.

may be joined by different connecting vowels (*unanimans, unianimus*).⁶ Numeral prefixes vary between *septem-* and *septu-*, *ter-* and *tri-*. A number of the compounds have the secondary endings *-bilis*⁷ (*horrificabilis, lucrificabilis, luctificabilis, ludificabilis, monstrificabilis, tabificabilis*), *-ius* (*crurifragius, falsiarius, Unomammius*), *-arius* (*manifestarius*, the secondary form of *manifestus*), or *-inus* (*ferricrepinus, fustitudinus*). Others are diminutives, although the primitive form which they presuppose has not always come down to us, and in some cases certainly did not exist (*altipendulus, blandiloquentulus, damnigerulus, dentifrangibulus, gerulifigulus, munerigerulus, nucifrangibulum, plagigerulus, quadrimulus, salutigerulus, sandaligerula, scutigerulus*). Sometimes the prefix *in-* gives a negative meaning (*ingratificus, immisericors*), or *per-*, *ter-*, or *tri-* intensifies (*perterrificus, terveneficus, triveneficus*). A few of the adjectives appear in the comparative (*confidentiloquus, maledicens, mendaciloquus, misericors*)⁸ or superlative (*magnificus, mirificus, sacrilegus, spissigradus*).

In most cases the component parts of the adjective are clearly recognizable; but the roots of *anceps* and *princeps*, *duplus*, *simplex*, etc., have suffered considerable change. *Manifestus* comes from an obsolete *fendo*, 'grasp'; *trimus* and *quadrimus* are made by prefixing the numerals to the root which appears in *hiems*, *χίωv*, *χείμα*. A few of the words are hybrids, made up of both Greek and Latin roots (*ferritribax*, from *τρίβω*;⁹ *pulphagus*, from *φάγω*;¹⁰ *Scytalosagittipelliger*, from *σκυτάλη*). The same elements which form some of the adjectives are similarly combined in verbs of the period;¹¹

⁶ In the Classical Period one of these forms was recognized as correct, to the exclusion of all the others. Cf. Norden, I, 191, on the variant forms of *necesse*.

⁷ Noticed by Ribbeck, *Röm. Trag.* 645, n. 38, as a favorite of the tragic poets.

⁸ Cf. *magis manifestum*, Plaut. *Men.* 594; *magis principem*, Ter. *Adelph.* 259.

⁹ Cf. *flagitriba* (a form which Harper's *Lexicon* wrongly derives from *tero*), Plaut. *Ps.* 137; *tympanotriba*, Truc. 611; *ulmitriba*, Pers. 278 b.

¹⁰ Cf. *Pulphagones*, Plaut. *Poen.* 54.

¹¹ In this and the following notes citations of the more common words are not complete. For the verbs the list is as follows: *benedico*, Plaut. *Asin.* 745; *excarnifico*, Ter. *Heaut.* 813; *duplico*, Naev. *Trag.* 40; *conduplico*, Plaut. *Ps.* 1261; *fumifico*, Id. *Mil.* 412; *laetifico*, Id. *Aul.* 725; *locupletio*, Acc. *Trag.* 170; *lu-*

and the adjectives themselves give rise to nouns,¹² or to adverbs in *-e*, *-o*, or *-ter*.¹³

The adjectives fall into two main groups,¹⁴ of which the final element is in one case a noun, in the other either a verbal root or a participle in *-ns*, the second group outnumbering the first in the proportion of three to one. To the nominal root may be prefixed another noun in some case relation, an adjective, a numeral, or a verb; the verbal roots of the second class are preceded by nouns, adverbs, numerals, other verbs, and, in a single instance, a declined phrase. The prefix itself in one case consists of several coördinate words

difico, Plaut. *Amph.* 585; *ludificor*, Id. *Amph.* 565; *deludifico*, Id. *Rud.* 147; *deludificor*, Id. *Most.* 1033; *eludificor*, Id. *Most.* 1040; *magnifico*, Id. *Men.* 371, *Stich.* 101, *Ter. Hec.* 260; *maledico*, Plaut. *Amph.* 572; *malefacio*, Id. *Truc.* 295, *Ter. Phorm.* 394; *mansuetus* (from *mansuesco*), Id. *And.* 114; *morigero*, Plaut. *Amph.* 981; *morigeror*, Id. *Capt.* 198, *Ter. Adolph.* 218, *Acc. Trag.* 469; *participo*, Plaut. *Pers.* 757, *Stich.* 33, *Enn. Trag.* 321; *quadruplico*, Plaut. *Stich.* 405; *sacrifico*, Id. *Amph.* 983, *Enn. Ann.* 221, *Ter. Phorm.* 702; *exsacrifico*, *Trag. inc.* 9.

¹² *Benevolentia*, *Acc. Trag.* 96, *Afran. Tog.* 101; *blandiloquentia*, *Enn. Trag.* 227; *grandaevitas*, *Pac. Trag.* 162, *Acc. Trag.* 68, 245; *magnificentia* (as if from a participle in *-ns*), *Caecil. Com.* 71, *Ter. Phorm.* 930; *malevolentia*, Plaut. *Merc.* 28; *misericordia*, Id. *Most.* 802, *Ter. And.* 126, *Acc. Trag.* 453; *morigeratio*, *Afran. Tog.* 380; *stultiloquentia*, Plaut. *Trin.* 222; *unanimitas*, *Pac. Trag.* 109; *vaniloquentia*, Plaut. *Rud.* 905. Cf. also: *beneficium*, Plaut. *Capt.* 358, *Acc. Trag.* 115; *ferriterium*, Plaut. *Most.* 744; *lanificium*, Id. *Merc.* 520; *maleficium*, *Ter. Phorm.* 336; *mancipium*, Plaut. *Mil.* 23; *multiloquium*, Id. *Merc.* 31, 37; *principium*, Id. *Mil.* 1219; *stultiloquium*, Id. *Mil.* 296.

¹³ *Benedice*, Plaut. *Asin.* 206 (wrongly cited in *Thesaurus* from *Trin.* 206); *duplíciter*, Id. *Mil.* 295, 296; *hostífice*, *Acc. Trag.* 82; *immisericórditer*, *Ter. Adolph.* 663; *magnífice*, Plaut. *Ps.* 911 (wrongly cited as 811 by Allardice and Junks in their *Index of the Adverbs of Plautus*, Oxford, 1913), *Ter. Heaut.* 556, *Lucil.* 388, *Afran. Tog.* 236; *malefice*, Plaut. *Ps.* 1211; *manifesto*, Id. *Asin.* 876; *mirífice*, *Pomp. Atell.* 96; *morigere*, Plaut. *Cist.* 84; *opípare*, Id. *Bacch.* 373, *Caecil. Com.* 100. *Regífice* (*Enn. Trag.* 85) implies the existence of a form *regíficus*, although the first occurrence of the adjective in extant literature is in *Verg. Aen.* vi, 605.

¹⁴ The classification is based in part on that of Stolz, *Hist. Gram.* i, pp. 376-426. The first group corresponds to the possessive (*bahuvrīhi*) type of Sanskrit, the second to the determinative (*tatpuruṣa*), including both dependent and descriptive compounds. (See Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar* [Boston 1896], §§ 1246-1316.) Copulative (*dvandva*) compounds, which are very rare even among Latin nouns, are represented among the adjectives of this period only by the first part of *Scytalosagittipelliger*. (See Stolz, p. 429.)

(*Scytalosagittipelliger*); in another it is made up of a word and its modifier (*turpilucricupidus*). The list follows:

I. SECOND ELEMENT NOMINAL

First Element.

a) Noun: *cornifrons*, *dentefaber*?, *loripes*, *nocticolor*, *pudoricolor*, *scrupeda*, *scrupipeda*.

b) Adjective: *albicapillus*, *celeripes*, *crebrisurus*, *grandaevus*, *immisericors*, *levifidus*, *magnanimus*, *misericors*, *multigeneris*, *multigrumus*, *omnicolor*, *planipes*, *siccoculus*, *spissigradus*, *tardigenicus*, *tardigradus*.

c) Numeral: *anceps*, *bicorpor*, *bidens*, *biugus*, *bilibris*, *bilinguis*, *bipes*, *bisulcis*, *quadriugus*, *quadrilibris*, *quadrimumulus*, *quadrimumus*, *quadrupedus*, *quadrupes*, *quinguennis*, *semianimis*, *semisomnus*, *semisonarius*, *septempedalis*, *septuennis*, *Sescentoplagus*, *sexennis*, *tricornius*, *trimus*, *unanimus*, *unoculus*, *Unomammus*.

d) Verb:¹⁵ *Conterebromnius*, *flexanimus*, *incurvicervicus*, *repandirostrus*, *sonipes*, *versicapillus*, *versipellis*.

II. SECOND ELEMENT VERBAL

First Element.

a) Noun.

i. Direct Object: *aericepitans*, *armiger*, *arquitenens*, *bustirapus*, *carnificina*, *carnificius*, *cordipugus*, *Crurifragius*, *damnificus*, *damnigerulus*, *dentifrangibulus*, *dentilegus*, *dulcifer*, *ferricrepinus*, *ferriterus*, *ferritribax*, *flabellifera*, *flammifer*, *foedifragus*, *frondifer*, *frugifer*, *fumificus*, *furcifer*, *furtificus*, *fustitudinus*, *gerulifigulus*,¹⁶ *horrifer*, *horrificabilis*, *laetificans*, *laetificus*, *lanificus*, *laniger*, *lapicidina*, *lucifer*, *lucifugus*, *lucrifer*, *lucrificabilis*, *luctificabilis*, *ludificabilis*, *mercedimerus*, *merobibus*, *monstrificabilis*, *morigerus*, *mortifer*, *munerigerulus*, *munificus*, *muricidus*, *muscipula*, *nuci*, *frangibulum*, *nugerigerulus*, *odorisequus*, *opificina*, *opiparus*, *particeps-pedisequus*, *pestifer*, *pinniger*, *plagiger*, *plagigerulus*, *portentificus*, *puerperus*, *pultiplagus*, *sacrificus*, *sacrilegus*, *salutigerulus*, *sandaligerula*, *saxifragus*, *scrofpascus*, *scutigerulus*, *Scytalosagittipelliger*, *signifer*, *signitenens*, *sociofraudus*, *tabificabilis*, *terrificus*, *terveneficus*, *thyrsiger*, *trifurcifer*, *trivenefica*, *turpilucricupidus*, *umbraticolus*, *urbicapus*, *veneficus*, *vestiplica*, *vestispica*, *vinibua*.

¹⁵ This type is rare in Latin. Stolz (pp. 392-393) follows Skutsch in thinking that it may have arisen through a misinterpretation of *incurvicervicus* and *repandirostrus* as equal to *qui curvicem incurvat, qui rostrum repandit*. Stolz suggests that the active sense of *flexanimus* may have developed through the influence of Greek compounds like *πληξίππος*.

¹⁶ Lane in *Harv. Stud.* ix (1898), 13 f., assumes that *gerulifigulos* is equivalent to *gerulos et figulos*, and, since a compound of this sort is without parallel in Plautus, proposes the reading *gerulos figulos*. But Stolz (p. 429), following Langen, interprets the word as *qui gerulum fingit*.

2. Genitive: *armipotens*, *bellipotens*, *caelipotens*, *Cortinipotens*, *locuples*, *omnipotens*, *salsipotens*, *sapientipotens*, *viripotens*.

3. Ablative: *bellicrepus*?, *capreaginus*, *caprigenus*, *Crucisalus*?,¹⁷ *funambulus*, *maniceps*, *manifestarius*, *manifestus*, *mansues*, *noctiluca*, *noctipuga*, *noctuvigilus*,¹⁸ *speculoclarus*?,¹⁹ *taurigenus*, *velivolans*, *velivolus*.

b) Adverb or Adverbial Accusative: *altipendulus*, *altisonus*, *altitonans*, *altivolans*, *beneficus*, *benevolens*, *benevolus*, *blandidicus*, *blandiloquentulus*, *blandiloquus*, *confidentiloquus*, *doctiloquus*, *fallaciloquus*, *falsidicus*, *falsificus*, *falsiurius*, *falsiloquus*, *hostificus*,²⁰ *ingratificus*, *largificus*, *largiloquus*, *magnidicus*, *magnificus*, *maledicax*, *maledicens*, *maledicus*, *maleficus*, *male-suadus*, *malevolens*, *malevolus*, *mendaciloquus*, *mirificus*, *multibibus*, *multiloquus*, *multiplex*, *multiotens*, *obscuridicus*, *parcepromus*, *planiloquus*, *princeps*, *saevidicus*, *sensiloquus*, *spurcidicus*, *spurcificus*, *stultiloquus*, *stultividus*, *suaviloquens*, *suavisonus*, *vanidicus*, *vaniloquus*, *versutiloquus*.

c) Numeral: *bipatens*, *centuplex*, *duplex*, *duplus*, *quadrupedans*, *quad-ruplex*, *quadrupulus*, *semidoctus*, *simplex*, *simplus*, *trigeminus*, *triparcus*, *triplex*, *unanimans*, *universus*.

d) Verb: *contemnificus*, *contortiplicatus*, *crispisulcans*, *delenificus*, *per-terricrepus*.

e) Declined Phrase: *dulciorelocus*.

One notices the recurrence of the numeral prefixes *bi-*, *ter-* (*tri-*), *semi-*, the adverbs *bene* and *male*, and the varying combinations with *multi-* and *falsi-*. The word *color* is repeated in *nocticolor*, *omnicolor*, *pudoricolor*; *pes* in *celeripes*, *loripes*, *plantipes*, *sonipes*, and *septempedalis*. *Spissigradus* and *tardigradus* are synonyms; also *ferriterus* and *ferritribax*; *blandidicus*, *blandiloquus*, and *blandiloquentulus*;²¹ and the idea 'untruthful' may be variously expressed by *confidentiloquus*, *fallaciloquus*, *falsiloquus*, *vanidicus*, *vaniloquus*, *versutiloquus*. Most numerous are the compounds of *-fer* (13), *-ger* (15, including several diminutives and *morigerus*), and *-ficus* (31, including the variants *-ficans*, *-ficabilis*, and *-ficina*).

Variations in the meaning of the component parts are fre-

¹⁷ A pun on the name Chrysalus, in which the relation of the two elements probably should not be too carefully analyzed.

¹⁸ Stolz (p. 400) lists *noctuvigilus* among the compounds formed with adverbial prefixes.

¹⁹ A form so unlike any other compound as to raise considerable doubt about the correctness of the emendation.

²⁰ Apparently formed on the analogy of words like *falsificus*.

²¹ Cf. *blandiloquens*, Decimus Laberius, *Mim.* 106.

quently carried over into the compound. The compounds of *-fer* reproduce practically all the meanings of the simple verb:

a) 'bring': *lucifer*.

b) 'carry': *flabellifer*, *flammifer*, *furcifer*, *signifer*.

c) 'contain': *dulcifer*.

d) 'produce':

1. With concrete object: *frondifer*, *frugifer*.

2. With abstract object: *horrifer*, *lucrifer*, *mortifer*, *pestifer*.

Bilinguis means 'two-tongued,' i.e. 'cloven-tongued,' in Plaut. *Pers.* 299; 'speaking two languages,' in Enn. *Ann.* 496. *Pestis* in *pestifer* has the sense of 'evil' rather than 'pestilence'; *Sescentoplagus* suggests an indefinitely large number of blows;²² and *ter-* and *tri-*, in the compounds *ter-veneficus*, *trifurcifer*, *triparcus*, *trivenefica*, simply add emphasis.²³ The verbal stems, which usually have the active sense, are in a few cases used with passive force (*spurcidici* . . . *vorsus*, Plaut. *Capt.* 56; *saevidicis dictis*, Ter. *Phorm.* 213). We notice the contrast between *cor luctificabile*, 'a heart touched with sorrow' (Pac. *Antiopa*, frag. xiv), and *leto tabificabili*, 'doom that causes wasting' (Acc. *Trag.* 421); between *velivolantibus navibus*, 'ships winged with sails' (Enn. *Trag.* 52; cf. *Trag.* 74, *Ann.* 388), and *genus altivolantum*, 'the race that wings on high' (*Ann.* 81); and between the two uses of *flexanimus* in two passages of Pacuvius: *flexanima tamquam lymphata*, 'soul-stirred as though distraught' (*Trag.* 422), and *flexanima oratio*, 'soul-stirring speech' (*Trag.* 177).

As we should expect, the separate elements of the compound at first have their literal force. But *anceps*, even in the time of Plautus, has passed from the meaning 'two-headed' to 'two-edged' (*securim*, Men. 858; *securicula*, Rud. 1158), and then to the general sense 'double' (*infortunio*, Poen. 25); and *simplex*, *duplex*, *quadruplex*, *centuplex*, and *multiplex* have lost all idea of 'folds,'²⁴ just as *locuples*

²² Compare the use of *sescenta* in Plaut. *Aul.* 320 (quoted by Lindsay on *Capt.* 726); also *Bacch.* 1034, *Ps.* 632.

²³ Cf. *trifur*, Plaut. *Aul.* 633; *triportenta*, Pac. *Trag.* 381.

²⁴ Contrast Plautus' coinage *vestiplica* (*Trin.* 252), in which the literal meaning of the verb is retained.

and *mansues*, *princeps* and *universus*, have lost their literal connection with 'place' and 'hand,' 'take' and 'turn.' *Munificus* is no longer 'gift-making,' but 'generous'; *sacrilagus*, 'shrine-robber,' and *furcifer*, 'yoke-bearer,' are general terms of abuse. Both the tragic and the comic poets give figurative turns to familiar words: *bicorporum Gigantes* (i.e. 'huge'), Naev. *Carm.* 20, 2; *bilinguis*, 'deceitful,'²⁵ Plaut. *Truc.* 781 (cf. *Pers.* 299, where both meanings are suggested); *versipellis*, 'fertile in resources,' *Bacch.* 657; *quadrupedem constringito*, 'bind him hands to feet,' Ter. *And.* 865.²⁶ The coinages of comedy, too, abound in similar twists.

In other cases, we can watch the word in process of change. *Manifestus*, literally 'struck with the hand,' has in nearly all the early instances the idea 'caught in the act, red-handed,' applied either to the criminal or to the crime:

Manifestum hunc obtorto collo teneo furem flagiti.

— Plaut. *Amph.* frag. 9.

Nec magis manifestum ego hominem umquam ullum teneri vidi:
Omnibus male factis testes tres aderant acerrumi.

— Id. *Men.* 594-595.

Ubi praensus in furto sies manifesto. — Id. *Asin.* 569.

But we also find

Perii hercle ego, manifesta res est. — Id. *Cas.* 895;

and the sense 'clear, evident' is common in later writers. Similarly, in Plautus' use of *magnificus* we can detect the idea 'making something out to be great, putting on airs':

Post cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit
Confixi atque hominem reppuli. — *Bacch.* 966-967.

Ut ego tua magnifica verba neque istas tuas magnas minas
Non pluris facio quam ancillam meam quae latrinam lavat.

— *Curc.* 579-580.

In the Latin of the Ciceronian Age, however, *magnificus* has the meaning 'great, noble,' or 'splendid, rich.'

²⁵ The meaning found in Verg. *Aen.* 1, 661.

²⁶ See notes in editions of Freeman and Sloan and of Ashmore.

A number of the adjectives are used substantively: ²⁷ *Arquitenens*, 'the archer god (or goddess)'; *Cortinipotens*, 'the god of the tripod'; *sonipes*, 'the sounding-hoofed (steed)'; *planipes* (Atta, *Tog.* 1), 'ballet-dancer.' *Benevolus* (-ens) and *malevolus* (-ens) are common as substantives, especially in the plural; *pedisequus* and *pedisequa* are used of male and female attendants, *veneficus* and *venefica* as terms of abuse. Some of the nouns take on practically a technical sense: *armiger*, 'armor-bearer,' and *signifer*, 'standard-bearer'; *Lucifer*, 'the morning star'; *Noctiluca*, 'the moon.' *Bidens*, *bisulcis*, *bipes*, and *quadrupes* are used as biological terms, *simplum* and *duplum* or *dupla* (sc. *pecunia*) in law, *particeps* as 'fellow-soldier,' *puerpera* as 'a woman in labor.'

The distribution of these words is exceedingly interesting. The oldest specimens of Latin — the chants of the *Salii* and other priesthoods, the *sententiae* and *praecepta* of uncertain authorship — show no trace of them. The fragments of Livius Andronicus furnish only *maleficus* as an adjective and *particeps* as a noun.²⁸ Naevius has *arquitenens*, *bicorpor*, *bipes*, *frondifer*, *quadrupes*, *suavisonus*, and *thyrsiger* in his serious poems, and *morigerus* in a comedy. The *Annals* and tragedies of Ennius show a much freer use of compounds; the remains of his comedies are unfortunately too slight to warrant generalization. The numerous compounds of Plau-

²⁷ The reverse process occasionally takes place in a group of compounds ending in -a, which have the form of nouns, but are in several cases used attributively (Naev. *Carm.* 23; Plaut. *Most.* 356, *Truc.* 611; Acc. *Trag.* 642). These compounds are: *bucaeda*, Plaut. *Most.* 884; *Cadmogena*, Acc. *Trag.* 642; *caelicola*, Enn. *Ann.* 491, [*Carm.* 50]; Lucil. 28; *cibicida*, Lucil. 718; *cruricrepida*, Plaut. *Trin.* 1021; *flagritriba*, Id. *Ps.* 137; *Graiugena*, Pac. *Trag.* 364; ? *in-anilogista*, Plaut. *Ps.* 256; *legirupa*, Id. *Ps.* 364, 975, *Rud.* 652; *lucrifuga*, Id. *Ps.* 1132; *oculicrepida*, Id. *Trin.* 1021; ? *parenticida*, Id. *Epid.* 349; *parricida*, Id. *Ps.* 362; *plagipatida*, Id. *Capt.* 472, *Most.* 356; *servolicola*, Id. *Poen.* 267; *silvicola*, Naev. *Carm.* 23; Acc. *Trag.* 237; *tympanotriba*, Plaut. *Truc.* 611; *ulmitriba*, Id. *Pers.* 278 b. For the signs used above see n. 4, p. 154, *supra*.

²⁸ *Odorisequus* appears in a fragment which is quoted by Terentianus Maurus and Marius Victorinus as from "Livius ille vetus," or "Livius Andronicus," but which should almost certainly be assigned to Laevius. See Baehrens' critical note on Laev. 11 a; Ribbeck, *Röm. Trag.* 34, n. 30; Havet in *Rev. de Phil.* xv (1891), 10-11; and the excellent summary in H. de la Ville de Mirmont's *Études sur l'anc. poésie lat.* pp. 174-176; 273-279.

tus are, in general, more common in lyrical passages than in *senarii*. They are, moreover, distributed very unevenly over the twenty plays — comparatively few in the *Menaechmi*, *Mercator*, *Rudens*, and *Stichus*, a great many in the *Pseudolus* and *Trinummus*. Aside from substantive uses, Terence has only *benevolus* and *malevolus* (most often in the prologues); *simplex*, *duplex*, *princeps*, and *universus*; *magnificus*, *mirificus*, *morigerus*, and *saevudicus* — the last three only once each.

Of the entire list of adjectives, 77 (or about 30%) seem to be ἄπαξ εἰρημένα, not counting over 20 cases of doubtful text, which probably belong to the same class. *Dentifrangibulus* appears only twice, in a humorous scene in the *Bacchides*, *quadrilibris* in a single scene of the *Aulularia*, *quadrimumulus* once in the *Captivi* and once in the *Poenulus*; *furtificus*, *largiloquus*, *multigeneris*, *multiloquus*, and *multiplotens* are apparently peculiar to Plautus. *Morigerus* seems to be a comic (*i.e.* colloquial?) word, since it occurs in the comedies of Naevius, Terence, and Afranius, as well as of Plautus; while *arquitenens*, *horrifer*, and *suavisonus* are common to several writers of elevated poetry.

If we examine the prose of the same period,²⁹ as represented by Volume I of the *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*, the fragments of the orators and historians, Cato's *de Agri Cultura*, and the rhetorical treatise *ad Herennium*, we find only a very small proportion of these adjectives in use.³⁰ The smallest number appears in the *Corpus*, the largest in

²⁹ Statements are made here on the basis of material collected by students of Professor A. L. Wheeler, of Bryn Mawr College. The orators are quoted from Meyer² (1842), the historians from Peter² (1914), Cato from Keil (1884).

³⁰ Very few compound adjectives of any sort occur, and only the following examples of those used in poetry: *anceps*, *ad Her.* IV, 54, 67; *beneficus*, Cato, *Orat.* frag. 60 (p. 110); *benevolus*, *ad Her.* I, 4, 6. 7. 8 (bis); *duplex*, Cato, *de Agr.* 18, 5; 20, 2; Sisenna, *Hist.* frag. 16; *ad Her.* II, 20, 31; 24, 38; 25, 39; III, 20, 33; *duplus* (s. n.), *C.I.L.* I, 198, 59 (lex repetundarum), 1254; Cato, *de Agr.* Introd. I; *locuples*, *ad Her.* II, 19, 30; *maledicus*, *ib.* II, 8, 12; *malevolus*, *ib.* II, 8, 12; *misericors*, *ib.* II, 17, 25; *multiplex*, *ib.* IV, 54, 67; *munificus*, Cato, *Orat.* frag. inc. 9 (p. 147); *pestifer*, *ad Her.* II, 26, 41; *quadrupulus* (s. n.), Cato, *de Agr.* Introd. I; *simplex*, *ad Her.* II, 2, 3; 24, 38 (bis); III, 20, 33; *simplus* (s. n.), *C.I.L.* I, 198, 59; *trimus*, Cato, *de Agr.* 45, 3; 47; *universus*, *C.I.L.* I, 196, 19 (senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus); Crassus, *Orat.* frag. 4 (p. 300); *veneficus* (s. f.), Cato, *Orat.* frag. inc. 27 (p. 149). For s. n. and s. f. see n. 4, p. 154, *supra*.

the Auctor *ad Herennium*. *Bene* and *male* are found here, as in poetry, in combination with *dico*, *facio*, and *volo*; *anceps*, *duplex*, *locuples*, and *universus* occur in the figurative sense, and *simplum* and *duplum* have the same legal connotation that they had in Plautus. The form *mansues*, which is quoted from a letter of Cato (*Fest.* 154 M), does not appear among the other fragments; but *mansuetus* is found in Semonius Asellio, *Hist.* frag. 3, and *ad Her.* II, 17, 25. Cato uses *vitigeneus* (*de Agr.* 41, 3), connected with *caprigenus* and *taurigenus*; *bipedalis* (*de Agr.* 14, 2) and *sesquipedalis* (*de Agr.* 15; 18, 5), corresponding to *septempedalis*; and Sisenna has *semionustus* (*Hist.* frag. 139), parallel to *semidoctus*.

Practically the same results are reached from an examination of Cicero's orations and philosophical works. Merguet's *Lexicon* gives only 43 of the adjectives,³¹ and these the least vivid on the list, for example: *beneficus*, *benevolus*, *maleficus*, *malevolus*; words like *anceps*, *duplex*, *locuples*, and *universus*, which have lost their original meaning; technical terms such as *armiger*, *signifer*, *particeps*, *pedisequus*; *bipes*, *quadrupes*, *pinniger*; *duplum* and *quadruplum*.

Cicero's poetry, however, shows a very different vocabulary. Here we find *altisonus*, *altitonans*, *bicorpor*, and *semianimus*, which had been used by earlier poets, and a wealth of new formations: *anxifer*, *auctifer*, *aurifer*, *umbrifer*, corresponding to the older compounds of *-fer*; *horrisonus*, the opposite of *suavisonus*; *multiplicabilis*, with the suffix so frequently adopted by writers of tragedy.

What is true of Cicero's poetry is true also of the work of Lucretius, Catullus, and Vergil.³² All these poets echo the

³¹ *Anceps*, *armiger* (s. m.), *beneficus*, *benevolus*, *bipes* (s.), *carnificina*, *duplex*, *duplum*, *foedifragus* (twice), *frugifer*, *furcifer* (s. m.), *hostificus* (once), *lapicidina* (s. f.), *locuples*, *lucifugus* (once), *magnanimus*, *magnificus*, *maledicens* (once), *maledicus*, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, *manceps*, *manifestus*, *mirificus*, *miseri-cors*, *mortifer*, *multiplex*, *munificus*, *particeps*, *pedisequus* (s. m.), *pestifer*, *pinniger* (once, in technical sense), *princeps*, *quadrupes* (s.), *quadrupulus* (s. n.), *sacrilegus*, *semisomnus* (once), *signifer* (usually technical), *simplex*, *suaviloquens* (once — in a literary echo?), *triplex*, *universus*, and *veneficus*. Cicero also uses *mansuetus*, but not *mansues*.

³² O. Weise, *Charakteristik d. lat. Sprache*³, Leipzig, 1905; H. Pullig, *Ennio quid debuerit Lucretius*, Halle, 1888; J. Froebel, *Ennio quid debuerit Catullus*,

vocabulary of their predecessors (especially Ennius) and form new compounds on the analogy of those already existing. The notable exception to the general rule is Horace, who prefers phrases like *ter amplum* (*Carm.* II, 14, 7), used of Geryon, *ter aevo functus* (*Carm.* II, 9, 13) of Nestor, *ministrum fulminis* (*Carm.* IV, 4, 1) of the eagle of Jove, and *fulgente decorus arcu* (*Carm. Saec.* 61) of Apollo, to the sonorous compounds of the earlier poets.³³

It is possible to draw some general conclusions about the relation of compound adjectives to Latin style.³⁴ The power to form compounds, which the Latin language inherited from the parent speech, was probably freely employed in the pre-literary period. Traces of these compounds must have remained in the spoken language, and, to a limited extent, in literature, especially in the writings of Cato and Plautus, who (in the bulk of their work, at least) keep close to the level of everyday speech. To this class we may perhaps assign *morigerus*, which differs both in formation and in tone from the compounds of *-ger* common in Ennius and later poets; *manifestus*, with the secondary form *manifestarius*;³⁵ *locuples*, *mansues*, and the various numeral combinations with *-plico* and *-imus*.

At the time of the earliest written Latin, however, the language had lost its flexibility. Livius Andronicus uses practically no compounds, avoiding them in his translation of the *Odyssey* even when they would have exactly represented the phrasing of Homer. In the first line, *πολύτροπον* becomes *versutum* (*Carm.* 1), and *εὐώπιδα* is omitted altogether in translating *Od.* VI, 142 (= *Carm.* 19: *Utrum genua amplotens virginem oraret*).³⁶ But with the growing influence of Greek

Jena, 1910; C. A. Bentfeld, *Der Einfluss des Ennius auf Vergil*, Salzburg, 1875. I hope at some future time to carry the investigation down into the Silver Age.

³³ Cf. Stolz, *Lat. Nominalkomp.*, pp. 10-11; Fr. Seitz, *De adiectivis poetarum Lat. compositis* (Bonn, 1878), pp. 22-23; Shorey, *Horace, Odes and Epodes* (Boston, 1898), Introd. xviii-xx.

³⁴ Cf. Stolz, *Hist. Gram.* I, pp. 369-376; Norden, I, 187, n. 1.

³⁵ Parallel to *strufertarius* (Fest. 295 M).

³⁶ Cf. F. Kunz, *Die älteste röm. Epik in ihrem Verhältniss zu Homer*, Unter-Meidling (1890), p. 7.

style we find compounds reappearing in Latin³⁷ (Naev. *Carm.* 32, *arquitenens* = τοξοφόρος; *Trag.* 20, *suavisonus* = ἡδυβόης). The introduction of hexameter verse by Ennius undoubtedly gave great impetus to the movement.³⁸ Polysyllables were better suited to dactylic meter than to the rough Saturnian, and words like *lānīgēr*, *frūgīfēr*, *dōctīlōquūs*, and *bēllīpōtēs* could be handled with special ease.

In this detail, as in many others, it was true that the Latin poets *non verba sed vim Graecorum expresserunt poetarum* (Cic. *Acad. Post.* 1, 3, 10). Compounds in the Greek manner are frequently introduced into the Latin adaptation even where the Greek original contains none. The opening lines of the *Iphigenia* of Ennius (*Trag.* 177-178),

Quid noctis videtur in altisono
Caeli clipeo?

translate Eur. *Iph. Aul.* 6,

τίς ποτ' ἄρ' ἀστὴρ ὅδε πορθμεύει;

and Enn. *Ann.* 264, *fici dulciferae*, represents the Homeric *συκέαι τε γλυκεραί* (*Od.* vii, 116 *et al.*).³⁹

Pacuvius and Accius carry on the tradition,⁴⁰ Pacuvius sometimes producing compounds that border on the grotesque (*repandirostrus*,⁴¹ *incurvicervicus*). Laevius experiments with words as he does with meters, and achieves forms destined to call forth the wonder of later generations (Gell. xix, 7).⁴²

³⁷ F. T. Cooper (*Word Formation in the Roman Sermo Plebeius* [New York, 1905], pp. 299-300) makes the tendencies of popular speech largely responsible for these compounds.

³⁸ Cf. Ribbeck, *Röm. Dicht.* 1, p. 43; Weise, *Char. d. lat. Sprache*, p. 86.

³⁹ Cf. Kunz, p. 19.

⁴⁰ See L. Koterba, *De sermone Pacuviano et Acciano* (*Diss. Phil. Vind.* viii [1905], 111-192).

⁴¹ Marx on Lucil. 212 quotes Epicharm. 46 K, μακροκαμπυλαύχεves, as a parallel to *incurvicervicus*. *Repandirostrus* may also have been paralleled in Greek, although this idea is generally expressed by σιμός. A similar phrase occurs in Liv. And. *Trag.* 5-6, and the picture of the sportive, music-loving dolphins is common in Greek literature. Cf. Pseudo-Arion, 4-11, and Eur. *El.* 432-440, parodied by Ar. *Ran.* 1317-1318.

⁴² Even some of these exaggerated forms may have been suggested by the

Dulciorelocus is quite unparalleled in Latin, and *tardigeniclosenio* and *pudoricolor aurora* belong to the mere prettinesses of language.

With the comic poets the situation is different. As we have seen, Naevius avoids compounds in his lighter work. When Plautus and Terence use words of this type, they are sometimes writing *tragice*:⁴³

Magnanimi viri freti virtute et viribus. — Plaut. *Amph.* 212.

Misericordior nulla mest feminarum. — Id. *Rud.* 281.

Em, istuc serva; et verbum verbo, par pari ut respondeas,

Ne te iratus suis saevicicis dictis protelet.

— Ter. *Phorm.* 212–213.

More often the comic poets indulged in humorous exaggerations of the word-formation current in tragedy. In so doing, the Roman writers showed kinship with Cratinus and Aristophanes, rather than with Menander and Diphilus, whom they were translating.⁴⁴ The *contortuplicata nomina* of Plaut. *Pers.* 702–705, and the epithet *Scytalosagittipelliger*, which an unknown poet gives to Hercules (*Com. inc.* 74 e), are exactly in the manner of Old Comedy. The most amusing effect, in Latin as in Greek, is produced by heaping up the compounds in a single line:

Salsipotenti et multipotenti Iovis fratri et Nerei Neptuno.

— Plaut. *Trin.* 820.

Domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsiurum.

— Id. *Mil.* 191.

Greek. The epithets *trisaeclesenex* and *dulciorelocus*, which Laevius applies to Nestor, have an interesting parallel in an epigram in the *Palatine Anthology* (vii, 144).

⁴³ Cf. Don. ad Ter. *Phorm.* 137, 201, *Hec.* 281, *Adelph.* 638 (cited by Ribbeck, *Röm. Trag.* 643, nn. 35 and 36).

⁴⁴ See Leo, *Plaut. Forsch.* (Berlin, 1895), pp. 91–99. The abusive epithets of *Ps.* 360–367 all have Greek equivalents, many of them with comic associations. Notice especially *bustirapus* (= τυμβωρύχος, Ar. *Ran.* 1149); *sacrilegus* (= ιερόσυλος, Id. *Plut.* 30); *periurus* (= ἐπιορκος, Id. *Nub.* 400). Even *verberavisti patrem et matrem* (*Ps.* 367), as Leo pointed out (p. 93), represents πατραλοίας and μητραλοίας. πατραλοίας is used in exactly the same way in *Nub.* 911, 1327; and the dialogue between the Just and the Unjust Argument in *Nub.* 908–912 is strikingly similar to the passage in the *Pseudolus*.

Apud fustitudinas ferri crepinas insulas. — Id. *Asin.* 33.

Oculi crepidae, crurici crepidae, ferriteri, mastigiae.

— Id. *Trin.* 1021.

O pestifera portentifica trux tolutiloquentia!

— Novius, *Atell.* 38.

Terence, however, is remarkably free from this tendency. With the exception of the line of the *Phormio* quoted above, which may possibly be a parody of the tragic style,⁴⁵ he fulfills the promise made in the prologue to the *Heauton Timorumenos* (46): In hac est pura oratio.

In the next generation, the function of literary criticism was taken over by Lucilius. Line 875,

Verum tristis contorto aliquo ex Pacuviano exordio,

suggests that the poet may have found a play of Pacuvius extremely tiresome. Lines 27–29 seem to have been an adaptation of the council of the gods in the *Annals* of Ennius (cf. *Ann.* 491), and *Bruttace bilingui* (1124) was borrowed from Enn. *Ann.* 496. Several other passages containing compound adjectives have the ring of *paratragedia*: *contemnificus*, 654; *Cortinipotens*, 276; *grandaevus*, 1108 (cf. *grandaevitas*, Pac. *Trag.* 162, Acc. *Trag.* 68, 245); *monstrificabilis*, 608 (cf. *luctificabilis*, Pac. *Antiopa*, frag. xiv); *mortifer*, 802 (cf. *Trag. inc.* 87); *Iovis omnipotentis*, 444 (cf. Enn. *Ann.* 458); *pecus nasi rostrique repandum*, 212 (cf. *Nerei repandirostrum incurvicervicum pecus*, Pac. *Trag.* 408); *sonipes*, 507 (cf. Acc. *Trag.* 603; *Trag. inc.* 237).⁴⁶

But at the beginning of the Ciceronian Age a reaction set in. The principle of “analogy” was invoked; forms were reduced to a norm; and the rule was formulated by Caesar: Ut tamquam scopulum, sic fugias inauditum atque insolens verbum (Gell. I, 10, 4). Even Cicero, with all his admiration for Ennius, censured the more uncouth of the old compounds: Immo vero ista (sc. verba bene sonantia) sequamur asperitatemque fugiamus habeo istanc ego perterricrepam, itemque versutiloquas malitias (*Or.* 49, 164). Horace, carrying out

⁴⁵ Cf. Dziatzko-Hauler on *Phorm.* 213.

⁴⁶ Cf. Norden, I, 186–187; and Marx's notes on ll. 654, 1108, 608, 444, 212, 507.

the same principle, comments on the *sesquipedalia verba* of tragedy (*A.P.* 97); and Quintilian writes of the phrase *Nerei repandirostrum incurvicervicum pecus*: Dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius (1, 5, 67).

It would seem, therefore, that the capacity for composition, though latent in the language from the beginning, never had a far-reaching effect upon Latin literature as a whole. Two general classes of compound adjectives may be recognized: an older group, going back to the early period of the language and preserved to some extent in popular speech; a later group, formed by Naevius, Ennius, and their successors, on the analogy of the Greek. A few adjectives of the latter class, which lost the literal sense of the compound and developed a transferred or technical meaning, made their way into standard prose. Many others were imitated by serious poets and satirized by comic poets; but, on the whole, words of this class were regarded as more or less artificial. Writers on style advised against them, and authors who aimed at purity of diction carefully avoided their use.

INDEX ⁴⁷

- | | |
|---|---|
| ?aericlepitans: Acc. <i>Trag.</i> 238. | *bellicrepus: [Enn. <i>Carm.</i> 68]. |
| ?albicapillus: Plaut. <i>Mil.</i> 631. | bellipotens: Enn. <i>Ann.</i> 181. |
| *altipendulus: Nov. <i>Atell.</i> 110. | beneficus: ?Plaut. <i>Bacch.</i> 395, ? <i>Epid.</i> |
| altisonus: Enn. <i>Ann.</i> 575, <i>Trag.</i> 82, ⁴⁸ | 117. |
| 177. | benevolens: Plaut. <i>Bacch.</i> 475, 553, |
| altitonans: Enn. <i>Ann.</i> 541. | <i>Epid.</i> 78, <i>Merc.</i> 887, <i>Mil.</i> 1351, <i>Ps.</i> |
| altivolans: (s.) Enn. <i>Ann.</i> 81; Hos- | 698, <i>Truc.</i> 316 — (s. m.) Id. <i>Capt.</i> |
| tius, <i>Carm.</i> 1, 1. | 390, 857, <i>Cas.</i> 435, <i>Cist.</i> 23, <i>Epid.</i> |
| anceps: Plaut. <i>Men.</i> 858, <i>Poen.</i> 25, | 78, <i>Most.</i> 195, <i>Pers.</i> 650, <i>Ps.</i> 699, |
| <i>Rud.</i> 1158; Lucil. 839, 840. | <i>Trin.</i> 46, 356, 637, 1148, 1177 — |
| armiger: Plaut. <i>Cas.</i> 257; Acc. <i>Trag.</i> | (s. f.) Id. <i>Cist.</i> 586. |
| 547 — (s. m.) Plaut. <i>Cas.</i> 55, 270, | benevolus: Plaut. [<i>Asin.</i> 66], <i>Capt.</i> |
| 278, 769, <i>Merc.</i> 852. | 350, ⁴⁹ <i>Cist.</i> 640; Ter. <i>Phorm.</i> 97, |
| armipotens: Acc. <i>Trag.</i> 127. | <i>Hec.</i> 761; Acc. <i>Trag.</i> 651. |
| arquitenens: Naev. <i>Carm.</i> 32, 1; <i>ib.</i> | bicorpor: Naev. <i>Carm.</i> 20, 2; Acc. |
| 61; Hostius, <i>Carm.</i> 6, 2; Acc. <i>Trag.</i> | <i>Trag.</i> 307. |
| 52 — (s.) Acc. <i>Trag.</i> 167. | bidens: Pomp. <i>Atell.</i> 52. |

⁴⁷ For the editions referred to and the signs used in this Index see n. 4, p. 154, *supra*.

⁴⁸ Wrongly quoted in *Thesaurus* as *Trag.* 8.

⁴⁹ Wrongly quoted in *Thes.* as *Capt.* 380.

- ?biiugus: Enn. *Trag.* 156.
 bilibris: Plaut. *Mil.* 854.
 bilinguis: Plaut. *Pers.* 299, *Ps.* 1260,
Truc. 781; Enn. *Ann.* 496; ⁵⁰ Lucil.
 1124.
 bipatens: Enn. *Ann.* 61.
 bipes: Naev. *Trag.* 28.
 bisulcis (-us): Plaut. *Poen.* 1034; Pac.
Trag. 229 — (s.) Lucil. 1067.
 *blandidicus: Plaut. *Poen.* 138.
 *blandiloquentulus: Plaut. *Trin.* 239a.
 blandiloquus: Plaut. *Bacch.* 1173.
 *bustirapus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Ps.* 361.
 caelipotens: ⁵¹ Plaut. *Pers.* 755.
 ?capreagenus: Plaut. *Epid.* 18.
 caprigenus: Pac. *Praetext.* 5 — (s.)
 Acc. *Trag.* 544.
 carnificina: (s. f.) Plaut. *Capt.* 132,
Cist. 203.
 ?carnificius: Plaut. *Most.* 55.
 celeripes: (s.) *Trag. inc.* 218.
 centuplex: Plaut. *Pers.* 560.
 *confidentiloquus: (comp.) Plaut.
Trin. 201.
 *contemnificus: Lucil. 654.
 ?Conterebromnius: Plaut. *Curc.* 446.
 *contortiplicatus: ⁵² Plaut. *Pers.* 708.
 *cordipugus: [Lucil. 968].
 *cornifrons: Pac. *Trag.* 349.⁵³
 *Cortinipotens: (s. m.) Lucil. 276.
 ?crebrisurus: Enn. *Carm.* 543 (= *Inc.*
 35 Vahlen).
 *crispisulcans: *Trag. inc.* 36.
 *Crucisalus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Bacch.* 362.
 *Crurifragus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Poen.* 886.
 damnificus: Plaut. *Cist.* 728.
 *damnigerulus: Plaut. *Truc.* 551.
 delenificus: Plaut. *Mil.* 192; Turp.
Com. 29, 186.
 ?dentefer: Enn. *Ann.* 319.
 dentifrangibulus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Bacch.*
 605 — (s. n.) *ib.* 596.
 *dentilegus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Capt.* 798.
 doctiloquus: Enn. *Ann.* 583.
 dulcifer: Plaut. *Ps.* 1262; Enn. *Ann.*
 264.
 *dulciorelocus: Laev. *Carm.* 9.
 duplex: *Trag. inc.* 128; Plaut. *Asin.*
 695, *Bacch.* 641 (bis), *Cas.* 722, *Men.*
 546, *Poen.* 15, *Ps.* 580, *Truc.* 781;
 Ter. [*Heaut.* 6], *Phorm.* 603; Lucil.
 641.
 duplus: (s. f.) Plaut. *Capt.* 819 —
 (s. n.) Id. *Poen.* 184, 1351.
 ?fallaciloquus: Acc. *Trag.* 694.
 falsidicus: Plaut. *Capt.* 671, *Trin.*
 770; Acc. *Carm.* 11, 1 (pars codd.).
 falsificus: Plaut. *Mil.* 191; Acc. *Carm.*
 11, 1 (pars codd.).
 *falsiurius: Plaut. *Mil.* 191.
 falsiloquus: Plaut. *Capt.* 264, *Mil.* 191.
 *ferricrepinus: Plaut. *Asin.* 33.
 *ferriterus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Trin.* 1021.
 *ferritribax: Plaut. *Most.* 356.
 *flabellifera: (s. f.) Plaut. *Trin.* 252.
 flammifer: Enn. *Trag.* 27.
 flexanimus: Pac. *Trag.* 177, 422.
 foedifragus: Laev. *Carm.* 9.
 frondifer: Naev. *Trag.* 22.
 frugifer: Enn. *Ann.* 489; *Trag. inc.*
 164.
 fumificus: Plaut. *frag. inc.* 1.
 funambulus: (s. m.) Ter. *Hec.* 4, [34].
 furcifer: (s. m.) Plaut. *Amph.* 285, 539,
Asin. 485, 677, *Capt.* 563, 577, *Cas.*
 139, *Mil.* 545, *Most.* 69, 1172, *Poen.*
 784, *Ps.* 194, 361, *Rud.* 717, 996;
 Ter. *And.* 618, *Eun.* 798, 862, 989.
 furtificus: Plaut. *Epid.* 12, *Pers.* 226,
Ps. 887.
 *fustitudinus: Plaut. *Asin.* 33.
 *gerulifigulus: Plaut. *Bacch.* 381.
 grandaevus: Lucil. 1108.
 horrifer: Pac. *Trag.* 82; Acc. *Trag.*
 566.
 *horrificabilis: Acc. *Trag.* 617.

⁵⁰ Wrongly quoted in *Thes.* as *Ann.* 649.

⁵¹ Starred in *Lexicon*, but quoted in *Thes.* also from Prud. *Apoth.* 660.

⁵² Marked in *Lex.* as found only in grammarians.

⁵³ Quoted in *Lex.* from Liv. And.

- hostificus: Acc. *Trag.* 80.
 immisericors: Acc. *Trag.* 33.
 *incurvicervicus: Pac. *Trag.* 408.
 *ingratificus: Acc. *Trag.* 364.
 *laetificans: Plaut. *Pers.* 760.
 laetificus: Enn. *Ann.* 574; *Trag. inc.* 134 (= Enn. *Scen.* 152 Vahlen).
 lanificus: Lucil. 239.
 laniger: Enn. *Carm.* 492 (= *Sat.* 66 Vahlen); Acc. *Praetext.* 20.
 lapidicina: (s. f.) Plaut. *Capt.* 736, 944, 1000.
 largificus: Pac. *Trag.* 414.
 largiloquus: Plaut. *Cist.* 122, *Mil.* 318.
 *levifidus: Plaut. *Pers.* 243.
 locuples: Plaut. *Cist.* 492, *Epid.* 153, *Rud.* 293, *Trin.* 565.
 loripes: Plaut. *Poen.* 510.
 lucifer: Acc. *Trag.* 331 — (s. m.) Pomp. *Atell.* 74.
 lucifugus: (s. m.) Lucil. 468.
 ?lucrifer (?lucrificus): Plaut. *Pers.* 515, 516.
 *lucrificabilis: Plaut. *Pers.* 712.
 luctificabilis: Pac. *Antiopa*, frag. xiv.
 *ludificabilis: Plaut. *Cas.* 761.
 magnanimus: Plaut. *Amph.* 212.
 magnidicus: Plaut. *Mil.* 923, *Rud.* 515.
 magnificus: Plaut. *Asin.* 351, *Bacch.* 966, *Curc.* 579, *Ps.* 194; Ter. *Heaut.* 227, *Eun.* 741 — (sup.) Acc. *Carm.* 17.
 maledicax: Plaut. *Curc.* 512.
 maledicens: Plaut. *Merc.* 410 — (comp.) *ib.* 142.
 maledicus: ?Plaut. *Asin.* 483.
 maleficus: Liv. And. *Com.* 6 (= *Carm.* 33, 2); Plaut. *Bacch.* 280, *Cas.* 783, *Mil.* 194, *Ps.* 195 a, 939 a — (s. m.) ?*Rud.* 1247, *Trin.* 551.
 malesuadus: Plaut. *Most.* 213.
 malevolens: Plaut. *Bacch.* 615, *Capt.* 583 — (s. m.) Id. *Stich.* 394.
 malevolus: Plaut. *Stich.* 208, 385; Ter. *And.* 6, *Heaut.* 22 — (s. m.) Plaut. *Curc.* 477; Ter. *Heaut.* 16, *Adelph.* 15 — (s. f.) Plaut. *Poen.* 393.
 manceps: (s. m.) Plaut. *Curc.* 515.
 manifestarius: Plaut. *Aul.* 469, *Bacch.* 918, *Mil.* 444, *Trin.* 895.
 manifestus: Plaut. *Amph.* frag. 9, *Asin.* 569, *Cas.* 895, *Most.* 539, *Poen.* 862 — (comp.) Id. *Men.* 594.
 mansues: Plaut. *Asin.* 145, 504; Acc. *Trag.* 411, 453.
 mendaciloquus: Plaut. *Trin.* 769 — (comp.) *ib.* 200.
 ?mercedimerus: Lucil. 10.
 *merobibus: Plaut. *Curc.* 77.
 mirificus: Acc. *Praetext.* 27 — (sup.) Ter. *Phorm.* 871.
 misericors: Plaut. *Amph.* 297, *Rud.* 585 — (comp.) *ib.* 281.
 *monstrificabilis: Lucil. 608.
 morigerus: Naev. *Com.* 91; Plaut. *Amph.* 842, 1004, *Capt.* 966, *Cas.* 463, 896, *Cist.* 175, *Curc.* 157, 169, *Epid.* 607, *Men.* 202, *Most.* 398, *Ps.* 208; Ter. *And.* 294; Afran. *Tog.* 372.
 mortifer: *Trag. inc.* 87 (= Enn. *Scen.* 314 Vahlen); Lucil. 802.
 multibibus: Plaut. *Cist.* 149, *Curc.* 77.
 multigeneris: ?Plaut. *Capt.* 159 — (s.) Id. *Stich.* 383.
 *multigrumus: Laev. *Carm.* 9.⁵⁴
 multiloquus: Plaut. *Cist.* 149, *Ps.* 794.
 multiplex: Plaut. *Epid.* 529.
 multipotens: Plaut. *Bacch.* 652, *Cas.* 841, *Trin.* 820.
 *munerigerulus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Ps.* 181.
 munificus: Plaut. *Amph.* 842; Lucil. 664.
 *muricidus: Plaut. *Epid.* 333.
 muscipula: (s. f.) Lucil. 1022.
 nocticolor: Laev. *Carm.* 9.
 noctiluca: (s. f.) Laev. *Carm.* 26, 3.
 ?noctipuga: Lucil. 1222.
 *noctuvigilus: Plaut. *Curc.* 196.
 *nucifrangibulum; (s. n.) Plaut. *Bacch.* 598.
 ?nugigerulus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Aul.* 525.

⁵⁴ Quoted in *Lex.* from Naev.

?obscuridicus: Acc. *Trag.* 75.

*odorisequus: [Laev. *Carm.* 11 a, 4].²⁸
omnicolor: ⁵⁶ Lucil. 311.

omnipotens: Plaut. *Poen.* 275; Enn. *Ann.* 458, *Trag.* 141; Turp. *Com.* 118; Lucil. 444; Val. Sor. *Carm.* 4, 1.

opificina: (s. f.) Plaut. *Mil.* 880.

opiparus: Plaut. *Capt.* 769, *Mil.* 107, *Pers.* 549, *Poen.* 132.

?parcepromus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Truc.* 184.

particeps: Plaut. *Aul.* 132, 605, *Epid.* 266, *Ps.* 11, *Truc.* 747; Ter. *Heaut.* 428 — (s. m.) Liv. And. *Trag.* 3; Plaut. *Mil.* 1013, *Most.* 312, *Pers.* 757, 758 b, *Ps.* 588; Ter. *Heaut.* 150.

pedisequus: Plaut. *Mil.* 1009 — (s. m.) Id. *Aul.* 501, *Poen.* 41 — (s. f.) Id. *Asin.* 183, *Aul.* 807; Ter. *And.* 123.

perterricreps: *Trag. inc.* 142.

pestifer: Nov. *Atell.* 38.

pinniger: Acc. *Trag.* 547.

*plagiger: Plaut. *Ps.* 153.

*plagigerulus: Plaut. *Most.* 875.

*planiloquus: Plaut. *Truc.* 864.

planipes: ?Afran. *Tog. frag. inc.* IV — (s. m.) Atta, *Tog.* 1.

?portentificus: Nov. *Atell.* 38.

princeps: Plaut. *Amph.* 204, ?*Most.* 237, *Pers.* 1; Ter. *Adelph.* 259; *Trag. inc.* 55, 257 — (s. m.) Plaut. *Amph.* 256.

*pudoricolor: Laev. *Carm.* 9.

puerperus: (s. f.) Plaut. *Amph.* 1092, *Truc.* 414, 478; Ter. *And.* 490, *Adelph.* 921.

*multiphagus: Plaut. *Most.* 828.

quadriliugus: Enn. *Trag.* 92.

quadrilibris: Plaut. *Aul.* 809, 821.

quadrimulus: Plaut. *Capt.* 981, *Poen.* 85.

quadrimus: Plaut. *Capt.* 8, 876, 1011.

quadrupedans: Plaut. *Capt.* 814; ?Acc. *Trag.* 603 — (s.) ?Enn. *Trag.* 154.

quadrupedus: Plaut. *Asin.* 708.

quadrupes: Enn. *Ann.* 232; Ter. *And.* 865 — (s.) Naev. *Trag.* 25; Enn. *Trag.* 156; Pac. *Trag.* 2; Acc. *Trag.* 315, 381.

quadruplex: Plaut. *Curc.* 619.

?quadrupulus: (s. n.) Plaut. *Truc.* 762.

quinquennis: Plaut. *Poen.* 85.

*repandirostrus: Pac. *Trag.* 408.

?sacrificus: *Trag. inc.* 121.

sacrilegus: Ter. *Adelph.* 304 — (s. m.) Plaut. *Ps.* 363; Ter. *Eun.* 419, 911, 922, *Adelph.* 265 — (sup.) Plaut. *Rud.* 706 — (s. f.) Ter. *Eun.* 829.

*saevidicus: Ter. *Phorm.* 213.

*salsipotens: Plaut. *Trin.* 820.

*salutigerulus: Plaut. *Aul.* 502.

*sandaligerula: (s. f.) Plaut. *Trin.* 252.

*sapientipotens: Enn. *Ann.* 181.

saxifragus: [Enn. *Carm.* 463].

*scrofpascus: Plaut. *Capt.* 807.

?scrupeda: Plaut. *frag. fab. cert.* 100.

?scrupipeda: Iuvent. *Com.* 10; Val. Sor. *Carm.* 3.

*scutigerulus: Plaut. *Cas.* 262.

*Scytalosagittipelliger: (s. m.) *Com. inc.* 74 e.

semianimis: Enn. *Ann.* 473.

semidoctus: Plaut. *Asin.* 227.

semisomnus: Plaut. *Curc.* 115; ?*Trag. inc.* 99.

?semisonarius: (s. m.) Plaut. *Aul.* 516.

?sensiloquus: *Com. inc.* 25.

*septempedalis: Plaut. *Curc.* 441.

septuennis: Plaut. *Bacch.* 440, *Men.* 24, 1116, *Merc.* 292, *Poen.* 66.

*Sescentoplagus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Capt.* 726.

sexennis: Plaut. *Poen.* 902, 987.

*siccoculus: Plaut. *Ps.* 77.

signifer: (s. m.) Lucil. 90.

*signitenens: Enn. *Trag.* 96.

simplex: Plaut. *Pers.* 559; [Ter. *Heaut.* 6].

simplus: (s. n.) Plaut. *Poen.* 1362.

*sociofraudus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Ps.* 362.

⁵⁶ Marked "post-class." in *Lex.*

- sonipes: (s. m.) Lucil. 507; Acc. *Trag.* 603; *Trag. inc.* 237.
 ?speculoclarus: Plaut. *Most.* 644.
 *spissigradus: (sup.) Plaut. *Poen.* 506.
 *spurcidicus: Plaut. *Capt.* 56.
 *spurcificus: Plaut. *Trin.* 826.
 stultiloquus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Pers.* 514.
 *stultividus: Plaut. *Mil.* 335.
 suaviloquens: Enn. *Ann.* 303.
 suavisonus: Naev. *Trag.* 20; Acc. *Trag.* 572.
 *tabificabilis: Acc. *Trag.* 421.
 ?tardigeniclus: Laev. *Carm.* 8, 3.
 *tardigradus: Pac. *Trag.* 2.
 *taurigenus: Acc. *Trag.* 463.
 terrificus: *Trag. inc.* 96.
 *terveneficus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Bacch.* 813.
 thyrsiger: Naev. *Trag.* 32.
 ?tricornius: (s. m.) Lucil. 669.
 trifurcifer: (s. m.) Plaut. *Aul.* 326, *Rud.* 734, 735.
 trigeminus: Plaut. *Capt.* 90, *Mil.* 717.
 trimus: Plaut. *Rud.* 744.
 *triparcus: Plaut. *Pers.* 266.
 triplex: Plaut. *Ps.* 580, 704, 1025; Pac. *Trag.* 68, 302; Acc. *Trag.* 513.
 *trivenefica: (s. f.) Plaut. *Aul.* 86.
 *turpilucricupidus: Plaut. *Trin.* 100.
 *umbraticolus: Plaut. *Truc.* 611.
 unanimans: Plaut. *Truc.* 435.
 unianimus: Plaut. *Stich.* 731.
 univversus: Plaut. *Trin.* 171, 1047; Ter. *Eun.* 224, *Phorm.* 45, *Adelph.* 19.
 unoculus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Curc.* 392, 394.
 *Unomammus: Plaut. *Curc.* 445.
 *urbicapus: (s. m.) Plaut. *Mil.* 1055.
 vanidicus: Plaut. *Trin.* 275.
 vaniloquus: Plaut. *Amph.* 379.
 *velivolans: Enn. *Trag.* 52.
 velivolus: Enn. *Ann.* 388, *Trag.* 74; Laev. *Carm.* 11, 2.
 veneficus: Plaut. *Rud.* 1112 — (s. m.) Plaut. *Amph.* 1043, *Pers.* 278, *Ps.* 872, *Rud.* 987; Ter. *Eun.* 648 — (s. f.) Plaut. *Epid.* 221, *Most.* 218, *Truc.* 762; Ter. *Eun.* 825.
 *versicapillus: Plaut. *Pers.* 230.
 versipellis: Plaut. *Amph.* 123, *Bacch.* 658; Lucil. 670.
 *versutiloquus: *Trag. inc.* 114.
 vestiplica: (s. f.) Plaut. *Trin.* 252.
 vestispica: (s. f.) Afran. *Tog.* 387.
 *vinibua: (s. f.) Lucil. 302.
 *viripotens: Plaut. *Pers.* 252.